

RUIN AT LITTLE ROCK

CAPITAL OF ARKANSAS STRUCK BY A CYCLONE

Commercial Center of the City Laid Waste—Many Are Killed—State Penitentiary Badly Wrecked and Convicts Injured—Asylum Buildings Demolished.

Lost a Million Dollars.
A terrible whirlwind swept over the business portion of Little Rock, Ark., Tuesday night, crying death and destruction in its path. Shortly after dark a heavy storm came from the West, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy crashes of thunder. The skies suddenly cleared and the storm was thought to be over when suddenly a heavy gale from the southwest appeared, and for a few moments the city was in the horrors of death and destruction. The wind was terrific in the extreme. Trees, telegraph, telephone, and electric light poles were carried a distance of 200 yards. The roofs of about thirty of the larger buildings in the city were torn from the houses and hurled against buildings on the opposite side of the streets, leaving the occupants and property within to the mercy of the drizzling rain, which began to fall in torrents shortly afterward.

When the storm had ceased it was discovered that the residence portion of the city had entirely escaped. The Main street, from the river to Third, Markham street from Center to Cumberland, and Second from Center to Cumberland, were almost total wrecks. This territory covers the principal business portion of the city. At the time this is written half a dozen dead bodies have been found.

The office of the main building of the State penitentiary, two miles out, was torn away, and lodged on several frame cottages in the neighborhood, completely demolishing them. A state parade took place among the convicts, six of whom were badly injured by falling timbers. Two will die. Fortunately only about 125 convicts are inside the walls. The other 450 were taken to Sunnyside plantation some days ago. At the insane asylum was found the greatest wreck. The roofs of the main buildings were completely demolished, and several wards caved in, destroying everything in sight. The male ward is a total wreck. Several insane patients made their escape, but were recaptured. It is not known how many inmates are killed or injured.

WEATHER FAVORS CROPS.

Gathering and Seeding Progress Nearly to Completion.

According to the weather crop report issued by the United States Weather Bureau, past week was favorable for crop gathering and seeding, both nearing completion. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin report winter wheat in excellent condition. Pastureage is also in excellent condition generally. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, however, need moisture. Cotton picking has progressed rapidly under favorable weather conditions, except in the Carolinas and portions of Georgia and Florida, where picking was interrupted by the crop injured by the tropical hurricane which indicates that about one-half of the crop has been secured in South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, while in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee from 60 to 75 per cent. of the crop raised. In Kentucky, Oct. 1. Frosts occurred as far south as Kentucky, but no serious injury has been reported. Following is the report from several States:

Illinois—Temperature normal, sunshine above and rainfall below; conditions unusually favorable; corn cutting progressing and much in stock; wheat and rye in fine condition; meadows, pastures and late grain growing fine; corn and soybeans in fine condition; corn and soybeans in fine condition; corn and soybeans in fine condition.

Wisconsin—Weather favorable for farm work; corn husking in general; fall plowing well along and seeding about completed; a large acreage of corn has been sown; pastures in splendid condition and stock healthy.

Minnesota—Good rains in all sections have greatly improved pastures; plowing and sowing of winter grain progressing rapidly; field crops about all secured; frost Sunday night.

Nebraska—Less than the usual amount of fall plowing has been done, because of the dry condition of the ground; showers have been general the last of the week and very beneficial to all farm interests.

Missouri—Week favorable for farm work; seeding nearly finished; early sowing of winter wheat; corn cutting progressing; field crops about all secured; frost Sunday night.

Michigan—Temperature and rainfall below normal, sunshine above; the end of the season has been unfavorable; corn cutting well; potato digging and corn husking being pushed; much fall wheat seeded; apple-picking progresses, and pastures are good.

TO SAVE THE TIMBER.

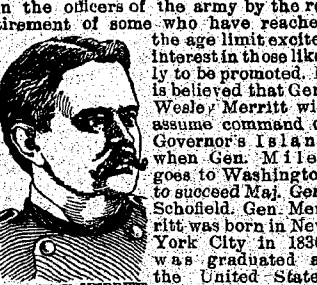
Hard Work to Do in Wisconsin's Burned District.

A large owner of the timber lands in the burned district of Wisconsin, while in New York City recently, talked interestingly to the press. He says a vast amount of timber cutting will be necessary this fall and winter near Hinckley and Phillips in order to save the stumpage from being a total loss.

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

'Tis Believed that He Will Assume Command of Governor's Island.

Important changes soon to take place in the officers of the army by the retirement of some who have reached the age limit excites interest in those likely to be promoted. It is believed that Gen. Wesley Merritt will assume command of Governor's Island when Gen. Miles goes to Washington to succeed Maj. Gen. Schofield. Gen. Merritt was born in New York City in 1839, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1860, assigned to the dragoons, and promoted First Lieutenant in 1861 and Captain in 1862. His war record was a most brilliant one, he was advanced to high offices, and in 1880 was brevetted Brigadier General and Major General in the regular army for gallant services. After the war he was employed on the frontier until 1882, was in charge of the military academy at West Point for seven years, and since then has served in the West. In 1891 he became Brigadier General.



GEN. W. F. MERRITT.

HONOR THE FOUNDER.
Grand Army Men Dedicate a Monument to Dr. Stephenson.

The dedication of the Stephenson monument in Ross Hill Cemetery, Grayling, was a national event, and was celebrated in a way worthy of the Nation. The memory of the late Dr. B. F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was honored by the dedication of a handsome monument, appropriately inscribed and located in a most beautiful spot. The funds for the monument were raised by the members of the organization from all parts of the Nation, which gives all comrades a special interest in it. The monument is a fine example of extra facilities brought in thousands of Grand Army men. The National Commander, Colonel Lawler, of Rockford, and his Adjutant General, Jones, were among the early arrivals. Among the other notable ones were Gen. R. Oglesby, Gen. John A. McClelland, Maj. James A. Connelly, N. W. Branson, R. C. Gibbs, contractor of the monument; Junior Vice Commander, Inman, Col. D. J. Block, Capt. Weaver, Col. Fred Wilkinson, and Capt. Reib. The monument is a fine example of extra facilities brought in thousands of Grand Army men.

CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

Admiral Ting Removed from Command of the "North Squadron."

Admiral Ting, recently removed from the command of the "North Squadron" of the Chinese fleet, and deprived of his peacock's feather for his cowardice and incompetence, has been charged with cowardice. The Chinese navy since his organization in 1885. However, more of a soldier than a sailor. Before taking command of the "North Squadron" he was a Brigadier General in the Chinese land forces at Tien-Tsin. From this he came to a full-degree admiralty, without any preliminary training, his failure as a naval commander was only to be expected. Admiral Ting is believed to be a native of China, and a commanding appearance, being about six feet tall. He is an inveterate gambler.

WOMEN WILL WEAR TROUSERS.

A hundred of the suffragist women of Topeka, Kan., will come out in reform dress. They have entered into an agreement to adopt a costume which is to consist of Turkish trousers covered by a skirt, reaching to the ankles, a close or loose waist, as the wearer may prefer, and cloth leggings to match the trousers. It is the intention of the Topeka women to organize into relief squads so that a number of them may go on the streets all day, and thus the committee will become familiar with the reform.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The next meeting of the Road-masters' Association will be held in St. Louis on the second Tuesday of October, 1895.

MONTANA Democrats nominated P. S. Corbett for Congress and L. A. Luce for Associate Justice and endorsed the national administration.

WHILE C. Brad Bitzer, a farmer living north of Crown Point, Ind., was repairing the roof on a large barn he fell about fifty feet and was instantly killed.

MRS. WINCHESTER, wife of S. S. Winchester of the Winchester Arms Company of New York City, who had gone to Guthrie, Ok., to get a divorce from her husband, died of typhoid fever. Her husband, president of a leading New England college, and the body was embalmed and shipped East.

BALL SEASON IS DONE.

RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED BY LEAGUE CLUBS.

Big Hunt by Revenue Officials in Tennessee—Battle with Bandits in Arizona—New Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows—Coinage of Silver.

Diamond Is Deserter.
One final change was made in the tables of the base-ball league by the closing games. It was a rise of one point for the St. Louis Browns over the Cincinnati Reds. Comiskey's team has been farther from the pennant this season than ever before, but as the Reds' luck has been in former years. The Browns played their last game at home and fortunately had an easy team for opponents—the Washingtons. The Browns beat the Senators twice and the Cincinnati Reds, but did not do better than tie with the Clevelanders, the St. Louis passed the Reds and finished in ninth place. At Louisville Brooklyn won one and lost one. Chicago finished in the eighth place, which is better than its early performance. The year was a record. A complete record of all the games played by all the clubs in the National League follows. It shows how many victories each club won from all the other clubs, how many lost and to whom, and the closing position of each club in the race.

CLUBS.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Worcester.
Baltimore.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Boston.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Brooklyn.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cleveland.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cincinnati.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chicago.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Philadelphia.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pittsburgh.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
St. Louis.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Washington.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Worcester.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

MOONSHINERS CAPTURED.

Largest Hunt Ever Made in Kentucky—New Women and Boys.

The largest gang of moonshiners that ever left the Big Sandy Valley passed through Ashland, Ky., Monday on route to Louisville, where they will be given early hearings in the United States Court. The crowd was in charge of United States Marshal "Kid" Greer, of Johnson County, assisted by a score of deputies, and represented the hauls of two months past. In the past six months Greer and his deputies have destroyed thirty-seven separate stills and thousands of gallons of their product, commonly designated "moonshine." They have arrested about 125 offenders and spotted numerous others, who will be taken as soon as the opportunity offers. In the capture of the various gangs some thrilling work has been done, and some narrow escapes experienced. Seven of Greer's officers are now laid up for repairs at different towns in Floyd and Johnson Counties, while about twenty of the moonshiners are also retaining their strength in various up-Sandy hills. This is the latest follow-up of the moonshiners, who are now being brought in by the barrel in push boats. The boys were usually the sons of the old operators, who were forced into the work from childhood and literally knew nothing else. Several women were also among the lot.

GRAND SIRE OF THE WORLD.

John W. Stebbins Elected to High Office by the Odd Fellows.

John W. Stebbins, recently elected Grand Sire of the world in Odd Fellowship by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of America, is a native of New York, and resides at Rochester. After graduating from Union College he became principal of Macedon Academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851 and was elected to the State Legislature. He was one of fifteen, of which Horace Greeley was a member, which drafted the terms of agreement that led to the uniting of the old Whig party with the Republicans. Mr. Stebbins became an Odd Fellow in 1850. He was Grand Master for two terms; seventeen years ago became a member of the Grand Lodge and was successively Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master. He has been elected to the office of the Appeals Committee to the office of Grand Sire.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Three Men Held Up a Southern Pacific Express in Arizona.

The boldest express robbery ever known in Arizona was committed near Maricopa Monday night. The train he'd up was the eastbound Southern Express, carrying \$25,000 in gold. The robbers were pursued and in a desperate fight with the Sheriff's posse one robber was shot and another captured. Two of the bandits who attacked the train were masked and the third who was a mere boy, was not. The robber who previously climbed upon the train captured the head brakeman and compelled him to turn on the air brakes and stop the train. The other brakeman covered the engineer who was fired, but a charge of buckshot from the brakeman's gun brought him to the ground. Another was afterward captured, but the third escaped.

THE PENALTY FOR ROBBERY TRAINS.

Arizona is death. The posse, led by Sheriff Murphy of Maricopa, found the trail of the robbers at the point where they had crossed the Gila River, seven miles east of Phoenix. Soon afterward they came upon a camp which the robbers had hastily abandoned. There they found three Winchester and three horses. A lot longer after this they overhauled one of the bandits, whom they called upon to throw up his hands. Instead he turned upon the officers and fired, but a charge of buckshot from the sheriff's gun brought him to the ground. Another was afterward captured, but the third escaped.

GUSTAVE HUMBERT, A SENATOR OF FRANCE AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE FREYNET CABINET, DIED AT PARIS.

FATAL DETROIT FIRE.

FIREMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH BY FALLING WALLS.

Six Men Killed and Nine Others Seriously Injured by the Collapse of a Furniture Store—Sixty Employees Have a Narrow Escape.

Beneath the Ruins.
Six dead and a score injured is the record of the fire which destroyed the furniture store of Keenan & Jahn at Detroit, Friday morning. The dead are:
LARRY MICHAEL H. DONOGHUE, Chemical No. 1.
RICHARD DELV, pipeman No. 2.
JOHN FAGEL, pipeman No. 2.
FARMER, A. FUSHER, spectator, died at Grace Hospital.
MIKE BALE, pipeman No. 2.
JULIUS CUMMINGS, of No. 2.
The fire was discovered in the shipping-room in the basement at the back of the store at 130 o'clock. An alarm was promptly turned in, but by the time the engine arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, having run up the elevator shaft, and the entire upper floor was a mass of flame and smoke when the first stream was thrown. There were sixty employees in the building and most of them had great difficulty in escaping. The building, an old five-story structure, was soon gutted and the front wall of the building tumbled in at 130 o'clock. An alarm was promptly turned in, but by the time the engine arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, having run up the elevator shaft, and the entire upper floor was a mass of flame and smoke when the first stream was thrown. There were sixty employees in the building and most of them had great difficulty in escaping. The building, an old five-story structure, was soon gutted and the front wall of the building tumbled in at 130 o'clock.

KING OF SIAM.

The absorbing subject of conversation in Bangkok is the condition of the Siamese monarch. When will he die? What will happen afterward? Questions like these are heard on all sides. His death has been reported at least half a dozen times. Indeed, not a few believe he is dead and the intimation withheld for state reasons from the general public. Foreign representatives, even share the general ignorance on the subject, and J. G. Scott, British charge d'affaires, deemed it advisable to bring down another gunboat from Hong Kong in view of the alarming rumors in high circles. The state of the city is thus one of intense excitement. It has been asserted that the King is suffering from an attack of fever, brought on by residence at Colich-Chang, an island in the Gulf of Siam. The cause of ailment, however, is indulgence in anaesthetics. For years cholera has been the favorite drug of the Siamese monarch. His physician, a Frenchman, has been so long, who will probably succeed his MAHA VAJIRUNHIS father. In Siam, however, the right of primogeniture is not fully recognized as a fundamental law of the state, and the Siamese, or Council of State, upon the death of the reigning sovereign, may elect a king. The Crown Prince, whose full name is Somdet Chovha Maha Vajirunhis, is but 16 years old.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

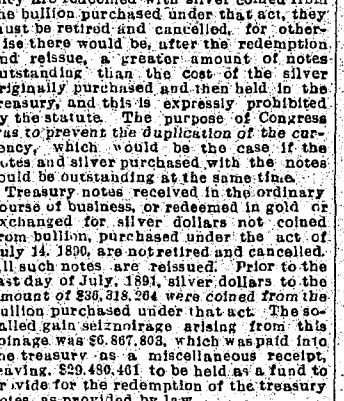
Dollars to the Number of 1,597,223 Turned Out of the Mint.

Secretary Carlisle made a statement concerning the coinage of silver dollars under this administration, the coinage being under the unpopulated portion of the Sherman act. It shows that since the administration came in to power \$1,597,223 standard silver dollars have been coined, of which \$20,079 have been seigniorage. The Secretary says:
"While the law provides that redeemed treasury notes may be reduced to the issue of an express limitation upon the power to resume by declaring that the greater or less amount of such notes shall be out of the treasury at any time, the act of the silver dollar and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom than held in the treasury purchased by such notes."
When such notes are redeemed in gold there is no obstacle in the way of their release, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury. The act of the Sherman act, however, would be a greater obstacle in the way of their release, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury. The act of the Sherman act, however, would be a greater obstacle in the way of their release, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury.

WILL VICTORIA ABDICATE?

A Sensational Rumor Now Afloat About the British Throne.

A letter from a London correspondent says that Queen Victoria may abdicate the throne on November 9. The letter says: Queen Victoria's rheumatism is worse. At this present time she goes up and down stairs in a sort of litter, and is rolled about her rooms in a vehicle which resembles an enlarged baby carriage. Specialists say it is rheumatic gout. The court eavesdropper says that on the 9th of November, the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the announcement of the monarch's retirement will be made in favor of her eldest son, who will be proclaimed as Edward VII. Queen Victoria is 75 years old, an age when one can well understand she might be only too willing to forego the cares and responsibilities of a British monarch.



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QUEEN VICTORIA.

1880. 1894.

FOURTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles.

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department.

Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

Stoves and Ranges.

Crockery and Glassware.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER.

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

AT THE

PIONEER STORE.

OF

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GRAYLING HOUSE.

PRIES & GERISHER, Proprietors.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business center, and is newly furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The public rooms for convenience of travelers.

F. A. BRIGHAM.

(Successor to Frank Peto).

Tonsorial Artist.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shave and haircut for men, women and children. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, '94.

McCULLOUGH'S

Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for drivers or teamsters. Made on commission, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CEDAR STREET.

One block north of Pine's main.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the editor, and not to the publisher, and should be so addressed, but not on the side of the paper. The publisher, who is not responsible for the contents of the paper, is not to be held responsible for the contents of the paper, and is not to be held responsible for the contents of the paper.

The annual rainfall of Great Britain equals 3,300,000 horse power; of Germany, 11,800,000; of France, 12,000,000; of Russia, 77,000,000; of the United States, 430,000,000.

Here is a cheerful and cheering note from the land of the buckskin broncho and bucking cayuse. Listen to the San Antonio Farmer and Stockman: "Texas is fast becoming recognized as the natural home of the horse and will soon lead the famous 'blue grass' section of Kentucky in the breeding and rearing of fine horses."

A written says if the horse could talk he would ask for a drink the first thing in the morning. At supper, during the night, and at breakfast, he usually fills up on dry feed, and when led to the trough fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of it. Health and humanity demand that you water the horse before he eats in the morning.

A few years ago a portion of the pavement in Grosvenor road, London, was lifted out of its place in some mysterious way. Before the workmen were sent to repair it numerous roadstones made their appearance in the cracks between the misplaced stone and its fellows. Investigation proved that the stone, which was two feet one way by four the other, and weighed 212 pounds, had actually been lifted out of place by the resistless growing force of these soft and spongy fungi.

Boston letter carriers are somewhat pleased at the outcome of their opposition to the rule of the postal authorities requiring the men to purchase their uniforms and accessories from the tailoring firm to whom the contract was awarded. The men all along felt that they could have outfits cheaper if permitted an option in the selection of a dealer. Accordingly the matter was brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and it has been decided that the carriers may buy of any tailor they desire.

One thousand sheep of selected Hampshire and Southdown stock are to be kept on the mammoth sheep farm of Mr. Edmund Wood, of Natick, Mass. The run will comprise 850 acres. It is intended to raise lamb and mutton for the market, the wool being a secondary consideration, and these two breeds are considered the most profitable as breeders, as well as furnishing the choicest quality of food, and their early maturity and fattening powers are, in Mr. Wood's opinion, unsurpassed. The tract of land includes a pond seventy acres in extent.

It is extremely difficult to induce any class of people to see the special advantage of occupations with which they have always been familiar. They know all the drawbacks of the business and fail to realize the good points, which they merely take for granted. Hence, in a farming village, or in any other community where nearly all pursue the same calling, the business of farming is seldom esteemed so highly as it actually deserves. A talk with a few city clerks and mechanics would arouse many a farmer to the conviction that the evils of life are not all in the country.

It is true as a general principle that a railroad company is liable for injury to live stock from any unavoidable cause on its part. Yet the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas holds, in the case of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company vs. Ritchie, recently decided that a party injured by delay must not remain supine and inactive, but must make reasonable exertions to avert the loss and prevent the damage to his property, and if he failed to do this, and the injury resulted by reason of his negligence, he could not recover. But here the court also holds that a shipper who put his cattle into pens without food or water, because that was the place provided for them, when he was expecting promised cars at any hour in the day, and was not informed that they were not coming until the next day until late in the afternoon; was not blameable, and could recover the damages sustained.

The question of the punishment of children has been settled in a novel way by a learned (Kan.) judge, as the following shows: "Ray Vaughan, aged 14 years, pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny in Judge Van Diver's court, and received a novel sentence. It was six months attending the city schools, and if without an excuse he absents himself from school he is to be taken into custody by the sheriff and incarcerated in the county jail for the full period named in the sentence." There is much in this decision that will commend it to the public. It provides for the proper education of wayward boys and girls, but it also opens up another question that is worthy of thought. How are the different degrees of criminality to be decided and treated? In case of a particularly atrocious crime is the culprit to be sentenced to school for life or will the punishment simply be changed from a school to a university sentence? Is the time approaching when a judge, after hearing all the evidence, will solemnly announce: "Seven years in Yale."

Did you ever notice how hard it is for a rich man to look satisfied?

When King Louis said "I am the state," he exactly expressed a monarch's love of country.

In China, old men fly paper and silk kites. In America they fly speculative ones, and, like Ben Franklin, they sometimes bring down lightning.

A BOARD OF TRADE man says: "The biggest cotton crop on record ought, it is argued, to make the best Southern demand for hog product on record, and the Southern demand is the one which makes or unmakes the price at Chicago." The conditions in the South are certainly much more favorable than they were last year.

A MURDERER was executed in Newgate prison, recently, privately, as the law directs. A crowd gathered outside to see the black flag hoisted, and behaved in as brutal and disorderly a way as in the old-time public hangings. A delay in the execution nearly brought on a riot, and when the flag finally went up the mob cheered and yelled. It is suggested that the custom be done away with as it serves no practical good.

Few people appreciate the great extent of Australia and the variety of climate which it presupposes. The island continent contains 3,000,000 square miles, or as great an extent as the United States without Alaska. In some parts of New South Wales the climate is as cold as that of Canada, and one town has no communication for four months except on snowshoes. In northern Queensland there is almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation, and cane brakes flourish as in Jamaica. In western Queensland the climate is dry and the soil sandy. Long files of camels loaded with merchandise are a common sight. Much of the interior of Australia is as yet little known, but the vast capacities of this continent cannot fail to sustain an immense population. At present Australia has about as many people as lived in the United States at the formation of our Government one hundred years ago.

The flashing of a heliographic signal through the distance of 183 miles that separate Mount Uncolompane in Colorado from Mount Ellen in Utah is a wonderful thing in more ways than one. The curvature of the earth carries the surface midway between the two stations about one mile above the straight line joining the bases of the mountains, so that the signal stations must average at least a mile higher than the middle point, all being referred to the sea level. Then, the accuracy required in the adjustment of the apparatus is no small matter, seeing that the mirror used is only eight inches square, which corresponds to an angle of about one-seventh of a second of arc, or less than the thickness of the spider line ordinarily used in the micrometer of the astronomical telescope with which are measured the most minute angles dealt with in star work. That a great step forward has been taken in this experiment is evident from the fact that the best former record for heliographic signaling was 105 miles.

ANOTHER case of poisoning from eating ice cream has been reported. This time at Elizabeth, N. J., where, it is said, nearly 100 persons have been affected. So many of these cases have occurred that they have ceased to be mysterious. In every instance where examinations were made by experts, it has been found that the trouble was due to carelessness in making the cream. Either unclean vessels were used or materials were employed in which putrefaction had already commenced, or the mixture had been allowed to stand in an unwholesome cellar or other depository before freezing. There is a chemical change which takes place under certain conditions in milk from which the cream is made. Unfortunately, these conditions are not always understood by the persons who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and as a consequence, people are poisoned every season. The only remedy is for Boards of Health and other officials to disseminate information bearing upon this subject among those who manufacture ice cream and have to do with the handling of milk, and to follow this up by a rigid inspection of milk and ice cream making establishments.

They Can't Do Without It. Continental tavern-keepers have a lively appreciation of the average Englishman's prowess as a beef-eater, and govern themselves accordingly. Roast beef and beefsteak occupy a conspicuous place upon their bill of fare.

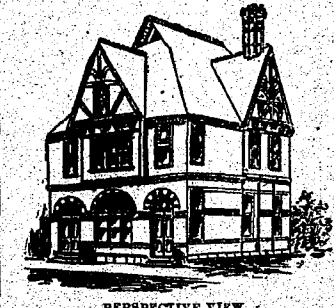
A man who had traveled much in Europe was lately questioned about Antwerp by a friend who was expecting to visit that city. As to hotels and cafes, the experienced traveler said: "One thing to be noticed is the spelling of the word beefsteak. That of itself will give you a clue to the character of the eating-houses. If you prefer French cookery, look out for a place where the outdoor sign, or bill of fare, offers you 'bifteck,' or 'bisteek.' If you desire to try a purely Flemish cuisine, you may take your choice of a multitude of more or less phonetic attempts at rendering the name of the great English standby. Here are a few I copied literally from signs and menus: 'Beefsteek,' 'beaufsteack,' 'beave-steek,' 'beifsteck,' 'bafsteck,' 'beave-steck,' 'biftecke,' and 'beave-stecke.' Cheap hands are seldom nimble.

BANK AND LIBRARY.

DESIGN SUITED FOR A SMALL TOWN.

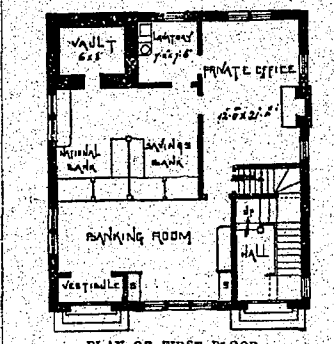
The First Story Is of Brick and Stone Construction, the Upper Story Being Shingled—Roof Covered with Black Slate—Interior Is Commodious.

Cost, About \$6,000. This design shows a good study for a bank and library, suited to the requirements of a small country town. The first or ground floor contains the banking-room, which is large and spacious, and adapted to the wants and requirements of both national and savings bank. The business room is reached by a separate entrance through a tiled vestibule. The



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

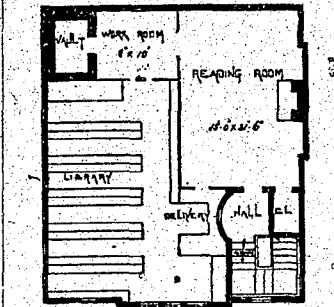
vault is very large, and should be built upon a solid granite foundation. The interior lined with a steel case, one inch thick, next to which should be granite stone one foot thick, dovetailed together with steel dowels, then outside of this one foot thick with best hard brick, laid in Portland cement; the doors to be double, with heavy iron vestibules, grouted in with Portland cement, the top covered with railroad iron, on which place a floor of granite thoroughly grouted, etc. A guard room could be here placed between the bank-vault and the library-vault. This room could be reached from lavatory, and by having an opening over vault door, the guard could control the entrance. The private office would be found very useful for directors' meetings, and private business generally. The cellar contains the necessary room for heating apparatus, fuel, etc., and is reached by a stairway from direct room, having outside entrance. The side wall desk in business room is an indispensable feature in all banks, and the settees placed each



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

side of the front windows would be found very convenient during business hours. The bank counters, fittings and finish on this floor to be of ash, filled. Floors of hardwood with a neat border.

The second floor contains library, reading-room, etc., and is reached by a separate entrance and an easy staircase. The delivery-desk being placed in the position shown, renders it easy for those requiring books, etc., to get them without entering reading-room, and the librarian can thus see all who come and go, as well as see into the reading-room. The back-room is required for unpacking, covering and labeling books, etc., while the vault makes an excellent fire-proof room in which to store valuable papers, or to be used for town records, etc. The reading-room is a pleasant room, and with its open fire-place, in which a wood fire can be burnt, would be a pleasant place to while away an evening in reading. The book room is neatly arranged so as to store about



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

seven thousand volumes, the alcoves containing the books being well lighted. This floor throughout being finished in pine in the natural color, with cut and incised work picked out in color. The stairs of hard wood. The floor of hard wood.

The first story is brick and stone construction, the upper story being shingled; roof covered with black slate. Such a building as this is an ornament to any town, and certainly is a paying investment, as it is by no means expensive, the whole of the work to be done in a substantial manner at a cost of \$6,000.

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Facts About Tomatoes.

The tomato is a useful and wholesome vegetable which rarely figures in statistics. It is not mentioned in the last census. But this is the fault of the census, not the tomato. The tomato pack in 1889 was 79,000,488 cans, which cost \$8,000,000, and sold for \$8,000,000. This is a tidy little industry, practically the work of the last fifteen years. Canning only began twenty-five years ago, with sweet corn in Maine and tomatoes some years later. Now the sweet corn is still canned in Maine, and five years ago 19,200,000 cans were put up yearly. The tomato pack is three times as large, but, like corn, it has increased little in the last five or eight years. The pack this year is only 10 per cent larger than in 1883, and the increase

then for three years; has not been large. It is true the production sank in 1885 to half the present amount, and taking the average of the years '83, '84, '85, compared with '86, '87, '88, the increase amounts to one-third. But if the last eight years be considered this important trade in turning out food has not kept pace with turning out railroads or buildings.—Philadelphia Press.

A LAWYER'S SPRAINED ANKLE.

How, in consequence, His Wife Became Cashier of a Goodly Fund.

A lawyer's wife recently gave an amusing account of how she accumulated a considerable fund from her husband's business without his knowledge. He was a very prominent member of the bar in one of the rural counties, and at each session of the court was retained on one side or the other in nearly every case. One winter term arrived, and there were several hundred cases on the calendar for trial. In a large number of them, owing to the depressed financial situation, the defendants were fighting for delay.

The evening before the court opened, the attorney mentioned, who may be called Mr. X., fell on the ice and sprained his ankle. The next morning on the call of the calendar in court, when the first case was reached, a young attorney arose and stated that he represented the defendant, and that Mr. X., who was counsel in the case, had sprained his ankle the night before and desired an adjournment. The court announced that after the calendar was called he would dispose of all applications for an adjournment. A great many attorneys followed in the wake of the young lawyer in the first case, and announced that Mr. X. was counsel and had sprained his ankle, and moved for an adjournment. The court stated that application to postpone cases would be decided in the morning, and then the court adjourned.

When evening came, Mr. X.'s door-bell rang, and a gentleman appeared, who inquired for Mr. X. His wife answered the call, and stated that Mr. X. was confined to his bed with a sprained ankle and could see no one. The stranger explained to Mrs. X. that he was a lawyer, and desired to retain Mr. X. as his counsel in a case, and handed her a roll of bills as a retainer to be delivered to her husband. The doorbell rang at least a dozen times that evening, and on each occasion a lawyer appeared and informed Mrs. X. that the services of her husband were desired in Roe vs. Doe, Smith vs. Jones, or some other case, and in each instance a generous fee was handed to her for her husband. Knowing her husband's nervous state, she said nothing to him about the calls.

The next morning in court the Judge announced that Mr. X.'s sprained ankle, on account of the large number of cases he was engaged in as counsel, would seriously interfere with the due administration of justice, and that he had dispatched a physician to Mr. X.'s house the evening before, who reported that Mr. X. would be out and able to attend to his business in about a week, and the court was accordingly adjourned for ten days.

The joke was on the lawyers who had come to the sudden determination to retain Mr. X.'s counsel in order to get their cases adjourned over a term, and Mr. X. was a very much surprised man when on his recovery a week later his wife told him the story of her evening callers and gave him a roll of money that amounted to close upon \$800.

Use of Cottonseed.

While cottonseed has been fed to cattle for many years, it is only within ten years that the hulls have been utilized in that way. Long after cottonseed oil became an important article of commerce the hulls continued to be burned. Last year about 400,000 head of cattle were fattened for the market on cottonseed hulls, while 100,000 milch cows were fed on the same material.

Cottonseed oil in its manufacture and uses may be considered a new industry. Its growth in the last ten or fifteen years has been enormous. In 1860 there were forty cottonseed mills, with an aggregate capital of \$3,500,000. There are now 300 mills, having a combined capital of about \$30,000,000. At present about 1,500,000 tons of seed are annually used by the mills, yielding to the farmers about \$18,000,000 a year for a product which, until recently, was regarded as waste material. The total output is about 1,500,000 barrels, or 60,000,000 gallons of oil, 500,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 750,000 tons of hulls and 30,000,000 pounds of lint, the aggregate value of which will average about \$30,000,000. The demand for oil is steadily expanding, and as only about one-third of the total cottonseed crop is now consumed by the mills, there is practically an unlimited room for the growth of the business.

The Country Home.

The home habit and the custom of conserving homes—in short, the love of home and land—is the basis of public tranquillity, prosperity, and safety. Permanent homes for all the people, and as many of those homes in the country as possible, are the best instrumentalities for strengthening and perpetuating popular government.

Love of home is primary patriotism. No conspirators, no anarchists, are bred in the quiet homes of the country, and the quiet homes are the best instrumentalities for strengthening and perpetuating popular government. Love of home is primary patriotism. No conspirators, no anarchists, are bred in the quiet homes of the country, and the quiet homes are the best instrumentalities for strengthening and perpetuating popular government. Love of home is primary patriotism. No conspirators, no anarchists, are bred in the quiet homes of the country, and the quiet homes are the best instrumentalities for strengthening and perpetuating popular government.

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Good Idea. Hospital ambulances are now fitted with pneumatic tires.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Washnetaw Bar Does Honor to Ex-Gov. Felch—Saginaw River's Enormous Lumber Trade—An Old Gentleman Who Is Growing Hoarse on His Feet.

Alphons Felch.

Ex-Gov. Alphons Felch is 97 years old, and on the anniversary of his birth the Washnetaw county bar has honored him a banquet at Ann Arbor. The good, gray man is still sturdy and well in spite of his four score years and ten, and gives promise of being spared for many more years of usefulness. Gov. Felch is the last link that binds the historic days of Michigan to those of the present time. For sixty-one years he has been a resident of the State. He has seen it develop from a wilderness to one of the most prosperous States in the sisterhood. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and was Michigan's governor in the days of the Mexican war. He was in the United States Senate when Calhoun made his last plea in defense of a lost cause, when Clay was the idol of his party, and when Webster thundered his philosophy against the doctrine of State sovereignty. Gov. Felch devoted the best years of his manhood to the service of the State, and Michigan honored him as she has honored few of her adopted sons. The tributes that showered upon him are the recognition of life's work that might well be emulated.

And It for Revenge.

Near Gladwin Mr. Elce and Mr. Anderson are neighbors. The former raises poultry, while the latter endeavors to cultivate grain. It was the old story, and after a few roosters and fat pullets had been knocked on the head there was a frigid collision between the two families. One of Anderson's stacks of hay burned. He kept a close watch, and not long ago he was rewarded by finding another stack ablaze and hearing rapidly retreating footsteps. He hastened to put out the flames, and was assisted by Wilford Rice, the 1-year-old son of the owner of the deceased poultry. It was late at night. The boy's remarkable promptness in getting to the fire cast suspicion on him, and after telling numerous conflicting stories, he was sent for surgical treatment. He is 70 years old and the horns have appeared since March last.

Lumber Shipments.

The following is a statement of Saginaw River shipments for the month of September: Bay City, lumber, feet; Chicago, 6,888,000; Tonawanda, 6,725,000; Buffalo, 3,133,000; Chicago, 3,065,000; Toledo, 2,915,000; Black Rock, 2,850,000; Cleveland, 2,700,000; Erie, 32,000; Sandusky, 35,000; total, 25,158,000. Lath, pieces: Toledo, 550,000; Cleveland, 45,000; Shingles, pieces: Tonawanda, 600,000; Salt, barrels: Saginaw, 5,035. Saginaw shipments: lumber, feet: Cleveland, 1,070,000; Black Rock, 550,000; Tonawanda, 670,000; Chicago, 1,050,000; Buffalo, 100,000; total, 5,240,000.

Record of the Week.

The city water works system at St. Joseph has earned \$4,000 in the past year.

RUSSIAN whistles grow along the Chicago and Grand Trunk tracks at Washnetaw.

KALAMAZOO will vote again Nov. 6 on a proposition to issue \$40,000 bonds for a lighting plant.

ITHAMA H. CLARK, a Jackson teamster, dependent over family troubles, slashed his throat with a pen-knife, but his life was saved.

MOUNT PLEASANT has an alleged kidnapping mystery. People heard a woman scream as she was driven away in a hack with two men.

A TUCUMSEH celery-grower had a single bunch which weighed seventeen ounces. That's the kind of celery Lenawee County can produce.

THERE is a supposed Indian mound near Inkster on the farm of Dr. G. Wesley Patterson. Archaeologists are prohibited from picking or spading the same.

A MAN signing himself "A child of Jesus" dropped a letter in this Battle Creek postoffice with a \$2 bill inclosed, with the words "From one who wishes to rectify a wrong."

THE hardware store of Benson & Crawford, at Saranac, was entered by burglars, and two guns, five revolvers and eleven razors taken. The thieves must have been preparing to go on the warpath against some one.

WHILE Frank Gamble, of Saline, was holding a bottle of oil in his hand Wednesday the stuff exploded, and his hands and face were seriously burned. One eye was nearly put out, but it can be saved.

At the West Michigan fair, in Grand Rapids the entries in every department were more numerous and varied than at any fair the association ever made, and the display of live stock is the largest ever made in the State.

A FARMER struck Pontiac the other day with a barrel on his wagon which he said contained "nice sweet cider," but when the pressure of the fermentation within forced the bung out, there was a quiet smile here and there among the bystanders.

THE life of an officer in a village or small city is not all roses, wherein it is the same as in a large city, and they do not draw pay, wherein it is not the same. The mayor, commissioners of St. Joseph were of the first-named kind, and they have all tired of working for glory and have thrown up their situations in a body.

THE "Cripples' Revenge" is the name of a new thrashing machine recently invented and constructed by Frank Davis. The machine was recently tested near Marshall and thrashed 78 bushels of oats in three hours. It will organize a stock company and establish a factory in Marshall if possible.

THE House of Correction at Ionia is receiving inmates in groups these days. On Monday morning nine came on one train, two with no cat or vest, and one barefooted. An eight-year man came last week, who can't quite see over the wall, but is feet 4, and is a law or he will be guarded closely.

THERE are 230 Indians on Walpole Island.

EVERY township in Kalamazoo County has a railroad save Westland.

DURING the past fiscal year Bay County paid out \$21,000 in poor relief.

A MILD epidemic of typhoid fever, attributed to well water, has broken out at Kalamazoo.

MRS. THOMAS TURK, of Pontiac, died. She leaves three married daughters and three sons.

The yield of the immense cranberry marsh near Petersburg will amount to 200 bu. this year.

BENNY KOTZ paid his left hand nearly new 100 in McWen Bros. & Co. mill at Bay City.

It is estimated that there are from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet of sunken logs in the Monominee River.

WILLIE GOLDBEY, of Ellington, was nearly killed by a wild cat. His screams brought help just in the nick of time.

WILLIAM MILLER, of Detroit, was arrested for starting two fires in the Michigan district, about which he was dancing.

A ST. JOE dog runs a race with the fast express every time it passes through town and walls most miserably when he is distracted.

A SARANAC man has a pig which does its traveling on two legs. The animal has a third leg, but it is so small as to be useless.

DICK FLANNIGAN, the Norway lawyer, gave a \$200,000 collector's fees for his connection with the Chapin mine foreclosure proceedings.

The Alaska Refrigerator Works, at Muskegon, shut down in July, have been enlarged. The works will start up again soon with 200 more men, 500 in all.

A 3-YEAR-OLD Jackson boy named Potter struck a dog with a hatch. The infuriated animal bit the boy's arm and killed him had not bystanders interfered.

A LOT of Owosso boys climbed over the fence and saw the fair for nothing. Their fines in police court would have paid their admission every day twice over.

CHICAGO and GRAND TRUNK express messengers while on duty, carry revolvers in a belt strapped around their waists, since the recent train robberies.

CHARLESTON, a thickly populated township in Kalamazoo County, has no postoffice, church, store or any mechanical or industrial industry within its limits.

A SUCKER at Mt. Clemens went to a st. d. poker game and got \$200 in the aperture. He complained against the party and the operator, who promptly pleaded guilty, was fined \$25.

PROF. HARRY B. HUTCHINS, associate dean of Cornell Law School, has accepted the deanship of the Ann Arbor School, but will remain at Cornell until the close of the fiscal year.

THE bootblacks' trust at Kalamazoo has asked the Council to compel all bootblacks to take out licenses. It is hoped in this way to shut the measly cusses out on prices to 5 cents.

A KALKASKA farmer paid \$800 for eighty acres of wild land. He planted seven acres to potatoes. In the fall he got enough from the potatoes to pay for the land and a \$150 net egg to boot.

A MR. PLEASANT man got married to a woman he had lived with thirteen years and nearly knocked the justice down because he charged \$2. He said it was a chestnut job and ought to be done cheaply.

WAYNE, with 150 souls, has but a couple of privately supported street lamps, and the citizens want some kind of municipal lighting. Some favor wires from the co. n. y. house plant to electricity the avenue.

AND now the cold fall days start up the Chautauque reading circles. Some of them will study the "Mysteries of the East," while the members will remain in total ignorance of the constitution of Michigan.

FRANK HUGHES, a young Adrian married man of 20, was found dead in bed. He had committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was married about one year ago to a girl named Charles Story, and some trouble had existed, she leaving him and being now in Chicago.

MISS JESSIE MACK, of Colorado, purchased a membership ticket in the University of Michigan Athletic Association and announced her intention of going to active training at the Michigan Gymnasium. She is the first "co-ed" in the history of the institution to take such action.

IN Cincinnati, the United States Court of Appeals has rendered the decision in the City of Detroit against The Citizens Street Railway, holding that the street railway franchise, thirty years was irrevocable, notwithstanding the expiration of the corporate life of the company at the end of fourteen years.

YPSILANTI has been trying for a long time to raise money with which to erect a soldiers' monument, but were unable to do so, except a few hard times when asked to subscribe. A circus struck town the other day, and carried away \$4,000 of the money which people couldn't give for the monument because the times were hard.

DR. V. C. VAUGHAN, dean of the University of Michigan, a medical faculty, believes that he has discovered a certain specific for tuberculosis. The product is called nuclein, and was recently made. The doctor is just returned from the international congress of hygiene at Bahia-Pest, Hungary, where he read a paper on his discovery which attracted great attention. He has not proceeded far enough in his experiment to declare that nuclein will absolutely prove tuberculosis in men, but he has proven that it will in animals. Albert A. Wat on, a senior law student from Detroit, has, however, tried it on a nuclein. In nine months he gained twelve pounds, and seems entirely cured.

CADILLAC was shocked Sunday morning by the sudden and unexpected death of Fred S. Kilderson, one of the most prominent merchants of the city. He was seized in the afternoon of Saturday by an attack of neuralgia of the heart, and took several doses of morphine to relieve the pain. Shortly after midnight he fell asleep under the influence of the drug, and never awoke again. It is supposed that an overdose of morphine was the direct cause of his death, and the report in the Grand Rapids papers that the deceased had committed suicide had no foundation whatever.

SOMEONE entered the residence of W. A. Deane, of Albion, while the family were away, and stole the bed clothing off a bed. A number of articles of value were lying near, but were not disturbed. The thieves were evidently cold and wanted bedding, but nothing else.

THE weekly bulletin of the Michigan weather bureau shows that throughout the State fall work is being vigorously prosecuted. Ligning of potatoes, cutting into corn and cran-busking are all well under way, and sowing of fall wheat is well advanced in most localities. Pastures are green, and considerable of the early sown wheat has sprouted.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for October 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Come ye after me, I will make you to become fishers of men."—Mark 1: 17.

By Galilee.

Where Jesus loved to teach to be: O Galilee, sweet Galilee, Come sing thy song again to me.

How like a song it presents itself—this little Sea of Tiberias! Rising suddenly out of the heart of the hills, like a sigh, or a song of the heart; fed from unseen or half seen sources, like the fountains of emotion in the soul, now gently lapping the sand at our feet, now boisterous with waves like changing moods of the spirit of mankind, spreading wide to catch the warm sunshine or be tossed by the wind, a mirror to reflect both blue sky and gray cloud. And what is the song of old Genesareth? It sings of healing and helping hands, of feet might to tread down its farthest shores; it echoes and re-echoes with the cry of evil spirits cast out, and whippers soft in the accents of one who said, "Peace, be still, and to his own, 'It is I, be not afraid,' and to the multitude, 'Come.'"

Sing them over again to me. Wonderful words of life.

"The people pressed upon him." This is the same word used of the temple that "lay" or pressed upon Paul and his fellow-ministers, in the case of the temple in Jerusalem (Acts 27: 20). It means restless eagerness, importunity. The people have always been anxious to hear Jesus. It is also the same word, in the original, as is found at Luke 23: 23, where the Jews were "instant" (they pressed upon) with loud voices. This latter case it is the eagerness of spite and cruelty. O fickle multitude, Atone time crying, "Hosanna! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," the next shouting hoarsely, "Crucify him, crucify him!" How generously and considerately Jesus receives the people! He knew their curiosity, their cupidity, their slack homage, but he did not disdain them, or ignore them, or flee from them. He stood by the lake of Gennesareth, and he said, "Follow me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." He looked into their hearts, and through; yet there he was standing

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

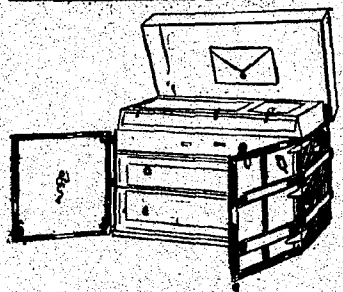
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TOWN OF BIG TRUNKS.

GROWTH IN CHICAGO OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.

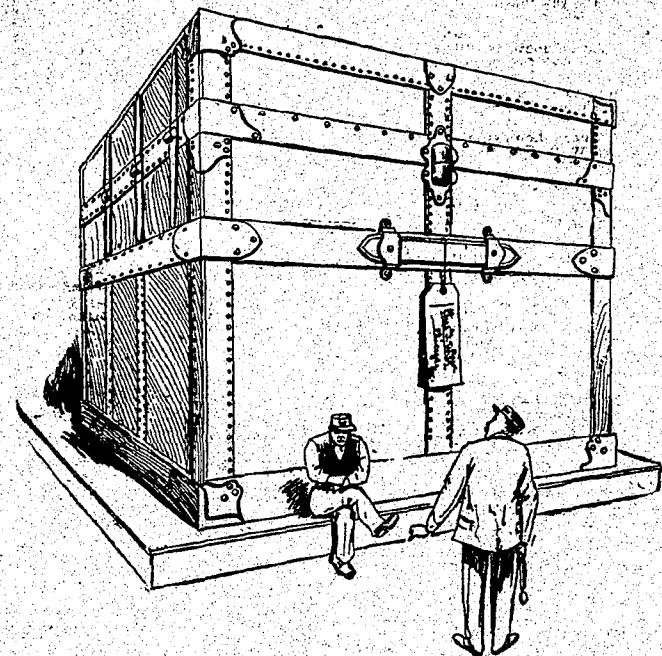
Charles E. Nixon Gives Some Interesting Information Concerning the Frey of the Baggage-Smashers—From the Antique Chest to the Modern Trunk.

The lively panorama presented in a railway station with the arrival of a train is never failing, ever changing, in its human interest. The busy traveler, the tired tourist, the bustling man of business, the delicate girl, the bride of yesterday,



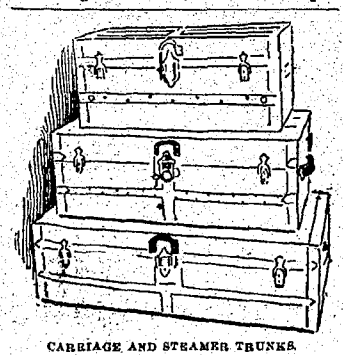
A BUREAU TRUNK.

mothers with frightened little ones clinging to their skirts, and patriarchs with silver hair, all mingle in the restless throng that have peopled the train. Up next to the locomotive that stands languidly puffing on the track after its long run is the baggage car, filled with travelers, inanimate, but quite individual in their way, all having the distinction of a check in addition to a name painted or tattooed with facts on their person. Now the baggage van in Europe is very different from the baggage car in America. Our trans-Atlantic cousins travel, comparatively speaking, baggage light; a pair of porters (personally conducted) carry the hampers and the little flat trunks from the baggage-room to the van, carefully depositing it, and the car man thereupon decorates the end of the trunk with a little "paster" indicating its destination. Here in America we rush into a baggage-room, shout at the imperturbable attendants, try to railroad three or four trunks through on a single ticket, frown audibly when the bags and boxes were dumped in the scales and we get a bill for "excess" over 150 pounds of personal baggage. Then we pocket our jingling brass checks, and let



THE DISCOURAGED RAGGAGEMEN AND THE BIG CHICAGO TRUNK EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. CAPACITY 7,257,400 CUBIC INCHES.

those trunks alone until we arrive in the place of destination, possibly 4,000 miles away.



CARRIAGE AND STEAMER TRUNKS.

and banged, compressed and crushed, flung about, the sport of the cyclonic baggage-man, who appears to take a demoniacal delight in toying with his charges. The little brown paper trunk with tin trimmings, that began its travels in New York with a great steel-shod sample trunk, is suffering from acute appendicitis when it reaches Chicago, and by the time it is flung out in Kansas City it is in almost a complete state of collapse.

This wear and tear of traveling paraphernalia necessitates large sources of supply. Chicago is the great center of travel; last year Frank Parsons handled in transit over half a million trunks. It is perhaps interesting to know that right here is the greatest trunk and traveling supply center in the world. Over a million trunks and hand-bags are manufactured in Chicago each year, exclusive of the enormous quantities brought in from other points. The market extends into New York on the East and covers the entire West to Asia, Africa and Australia. While the business in Chicago is comparatively new, a number of trunk makers have grown rich enough to retire. Of course, there are trunks; and again there are trunks;

and it may be said that the trunk is a short-lived, the intense rigor of their exercises would know out the most robust constitution, and many trunks have outward show, rather than great structural strength. Hence the merit of the baggage-smasher and the activity of the trunk producer. The great American public must have trunks and plenty of them, for there are multitudes of trunk-dwellers in this land of the free.

When our ancestors sailed over from England they brought with them a great supply of chests. As Chester was a place noted for carved chests perhaps some of the most artistic came from that section, but they were most noted as features for household adornment rather than for their peripatetic powers. It is a historical fact that our good grandfathers traveled with saddle-bags long before Saratogas were dreamed of; their sons began to assume the coaching and canal-boat facilities, convenience of the carpet-bag, and the dignity of the portmanteau, and eventually dropped into the raw-hide trunk habit. This in brief is the genesis of the fashion that has inspired the great industry of to-day, under consideration. Common leather hand bags, or patens veneered paper hand bags, may be had cheap enough of the jobbers. The finer goods of fancy leathers, alligator, seal, Russian, or lizard, may be furnished with gold, silver, ivory, or pearl fittings to cost upward of \$1,000.



A WARDROBE TRUNK.

When it became fashionable to take "outings" at summer resorts, the demand for trunks grew correspondingly, and the Saratoga with the swell twopenny into fashion after the war. Even in the earlier days, when sole-leather trunks and portmanteaus were the proper and sensible style, base imitations began to creep in, and a Philadelphia firm began to make bull-leather trunks strengthened with flat steel ribs.

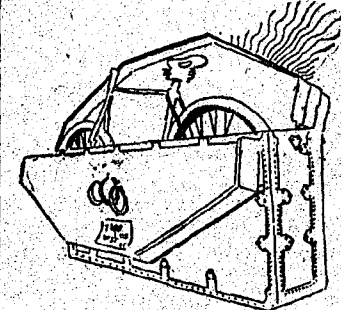
Back in the '40's, the majority of trunks were made from pine and whitewash covered with muslin. This was lamp-black, coated with varnish, and bound in green bands with bright brass rivets. Prior to this was the old hair-covered trunk (hides tanned with hair on), with red leather trimmings, then followed the sheep skin trunk, and then came split from sheep, russet creased, bound

with black leather, and fastened with Boston rivets. Then there were bridge-leather trunks, known as "the five-band trunk." Some of the sole-leather trunks made away back in the '60s, attached with French edge or riveted, have survived the wear and trouble of time and are still bravely going the rounds. Very few if any genuine sole-leather trunks have been made in this country in the past fifteen years. The trunks from 1850 to 1860 seldom exceeded 32 inches in length. In the next decade, the Saratoga period, they expanded from 36 to 42 inches in length and were 28 to 30 inches deep, and in order to be distinctly "swell" had a back-bum like a dromedary. This justly aroused all the pent-up enmity of the baggage-master, and he has never quite recovered from it. The fashion in trunks changes almost every five years; the immense arched top trunk, so popular a few years ago, is now archaic, and the flat-topped canvas-covered trunk is the proper thing, with the carriage and steamer trunk in favor. Even the veteran sole-leather trunk is not proof against voracious and mischievous rats and mice. It is remarked that well-made trunks from here have defied the assaults of the terrible ants of equatorial Africa, one of the best tests that could be put upon them. The heaviest trunks are carried by the jewelry druggists. They are so well framed, and securely bolted and



THE OLD BRIDGE LEATHER TRUNK.

but modest red. The old-time commercial traveler trunks used to weigh 115 to 130 pounds, now they range from 70 to 100 pounds, and outwear their weight predecessors. The model modern trunk is to combine lightness, strength and durability with comfort, and the internal economy of its trunks is remarkable. He has a place for everything, and everything should be in its place to carry with absolute security, from alligree feathers and silk hats to curling tongs and small bottles. He does



A BICYCLE TRUNK.

not guarantee to carry dynamite, but he can pack his hunting-trunk with a veritable arsenal, most inviting in its internal arrangement. Devices for the comfort of all conditions of travelers have been studied out and elaborated in detail, all subservient to strength and simplicity. There is a trunk for everything nowadays, from the giant "samplers," with an assortment of fine watch movements, to the bulky bicycle. While we were going to Europe for looks and things twenty years ago, the European trunk men are now adopting American improvements and devices. The hand bags and fine leather goods made in America are more durable and for general taste quite as fine as those made in England and France. A well-known theatrical man, and he is certainly good authority, states that the best trunks in the world are made in Chicago. The life of a good trunk from the jobber is limited from one to three years, but there are plenty of trunks that have been five to fifteen years active service. There are well preserved old sole-leather bedsteads that have seen half a century of wear, but it has naturally been intermittent.

The World's Fair furnished a particularly fine showing in our favor. Compared with loose-woven hampers of England, the showy French trunks in checkered patterns with brass trimmings, the antique, raw-hide, carved boxes from Brazil, our trunks ranked easily first in point of lightness, convenience and durability. So much for the grand trunk exhibit.

CHAS. E. NIXON.

EDUCATION IN GROWING THINGS

How Children Can Be Kept Interested in Well-Selected "Rubbish."

Give a little child congenial employment, and he will almost invariably be happy and good-natured. Toys alone are not all that he requires—his active little mind demands the stimulus of intelligent occupation, even at the early age of 3 or 4, and it behooves a mother who has the responsibility of his mental growth at heart to provide the wherewithal for development. There is something very touching and beautiful in seeing an intellectual woman of real ability eagerly interested in the rudiments for the sake of her little child, says the New York Tribune. At an al fresco tea in the Berkshires not long ago a well-known authoress commenced filling her pockets with "rubbish," as she laughingly called the collection she proposed to send to a trunk full of odds and ends which, as she explained, she intended taking back to town for occupation for her small boy during the winter. Dried mosses and curious insects, preserved in alcohol in the East, and later went to Paris, where Delle Seide, of the Conservatory, gave her finishing touches, the result being a voice of such range as no soprano, living or dead, ever approached. Throughout her tones are of the utmost purity, and on her appearance in New York those of musical training could hardly believe their ears. Miss Yaw is also the possessor of a pleasing personal appearance, is about 20 years of age, and has a manner entirely free from affectation of any kind.

"You can make a lovely experiment with an acorn or chestnut," she said by way of illustration, "by suspending one by a thread within half an inch of the surface of the water contained in a hyacinth glass, and leaving it undisturbed. In a month or two it will throw a root into the water, and shoot upward, and a little stem, from which will develop tiny beautiful green leaves. You have no idea how such experiments delight very young children, and how it awakens their intelligence. Another interesting bit of growth for the nursery is to take one of these pine cones, place it in a wine glass half filled with water, and after it has imbibed the moisture for a few days sprinkle it with canary seed. In a week's time the seed will sprout, to the intense satisfaction of the tiny gardener. Or an old sponge may be kept wet and completely covered with living green. Object lessons such as these teach many things which the inquisitive intelligence of early childhood imbibes without effort, but which cannot fail to develop and enlarge the mind." Mothers who, like Martha, are careful about many things and worry perpetually over the physical well-being of their children should consider whether they are careful to supply nutriment to the brain as well as the body.

Reptiles in the Wells. During a continued dry spell in south Florida, reptiles often are obliged to resort to unique methods for obtaining fresh water. One need not be surprised to find a rattlesnake water to see little brown frogs from the pump, and one man was rather startled while pumping to see a snake two feet long issue from the spout, and upon striking the ground quickly crawled under a house. The reptiles crawl into the pump to enjoy the water held up by the valves.

Trade Figures. According to the official report for the year ended June 30, 1894, the ports from Southern ports amounted to \$290,150,604, as against \$271,715,014 for the previous year. This increase of over \$24,000,000 is directly attributable to the growth of industries and the general extension of business in the South.

NAPOLEON AND THE TURKS.

While at Elba He Gained Their Friendship and Material Aid.

Not even the policy of Disraeli's statesmanship depended more absolutely than did the instinct of Napoleon on the friendship of the unspeakable Turk. It is asserted that in the early days of the Emperor's banishment at Elba, a Frenchman, who just came from Paris, delighted Bonaparte with a story about how the grand Turk had invaded certain Russian provinces and had there found a large number of Frenchmen held as prisoners of war.

The legend—which was nothing but a legend—ran that the Mahometan leader had set these poor fellows free at once and enrolled them in his own force, at the same time telling them that no one who had served under Napoleon should ever despair of bringing him back to the imperial throne of France.

The Algerian pirates, who had a sublime regard for force, are said to have hooted at the crews of French vessels carrying the Bourbon flag, after the first restoration, exclaiming: "You have been traitors to your great leader. You have deserted your Emperor." And it may well be supposed that among the men in each of the crews so hooted there were some who felt a swelling in the throat at the thought of how the glory of the tri-color had been effaced.

It is related that a felucca of these Algerian pirates was wrecked near Longone, on the coast of Elba, two months after Napoleon took possession of his diminutive realm. Some friends of Napoleon told him that these men had wrecked themselves on purpose so as to get on the island, probably as hired assassins for the allied powers. He scouted this story, but decided to ride over with General Bertrand and talk with the Algerians.

Bertrand said severely to the shipwrecked men: "Did you come here to kill the great Emperor?"

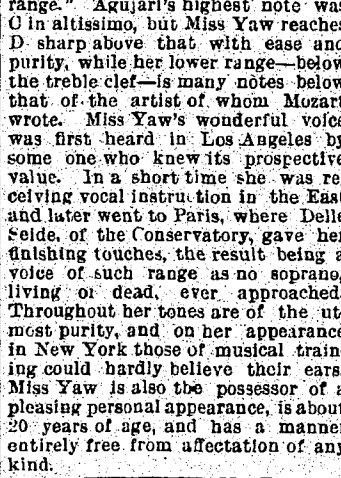
"We?" they exclaimed. "We make war on the Sultan of Persia? Never! We have not so much presumption as to war with Allah!"

Napoleon was greatly pleased. He announced himself to the pirates, threw himself upon their faces before him. They cheered wildly for "Bonaparte," as they called him in their broken dialect. He loaded them with gifts and sent them away, friends forever. They told the story to their own people, and from that time the commerce of Elba was free from the slightest molestation at the hands of the scourges of the Mediterranean. More than that, Napoleon was enabled to use these people to bear messages to and from his friends. Their admiration was not an unimportant factor in his safe return to France for the glorious battle-fated campaign that ended in Waterloo.

THREE AND A HALF OCTAVES.

The Marvelous Range Claimed for the Voice of a California Singer.

Operatic managers throughout the world are casting longing glances in the direction of Los Angeles, Cal., the home of Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, whose vocal range started the musical world recently at a Damrosch concert in New York. Mozart once wrote of Mlle. Aguiari: "She has a lovely voice, a flexible throat and an incredibly high range." Aguiari's highest note was C in altissimo, but Miss Yaw reaches D sharp above that with ease and purity, while her lower range—below the treble clef—is many notes below that of the artist of whom Mozart wrote. Miss Yaw's wonderful voice was first heard in Los Angeles by some one who knew its prospective value. In a short time she was receiving vocal instruction in the East, and later went to Paris, where Delle Seide, of the Conservatory, gave her finishing touches, the result being a voice of such range as no soprano, living or dead, ever approached. Throughout her tones are of the utmost purity, and on her appearance in New York those of musical training could hardly believe their ears. Miss Yaw is also the possessor of a pleasing personal appearance, is about 20 years of age, and has a manner entirely free from affectation of any kind.

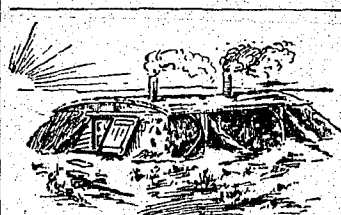


MISS ELLEN BEACH YAW.

THE PRAIRIE DUG-OUT.

Isolated Farmers Protected from the Bites of Mosquitoes and Flies.

Most Eastern people doubtless think that none but the poorest of frontiersmen would live in "dug-outs." A "dug-out" is a house dug in the earth, sometimes in the side of a hill, but those who are familiar with life in



A PRAIRIE DUG-OUT.

the west and southwest portions of this country know that this sort of dwelling is often not only the cheapest but the most practicable and most comfortable. Indeed, when a man takes up a large area of government land, says a writer for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, what else is he to do? He is many miles from a railroad and further still from a saw mill. Of course he has to have a house. No matter how much gold he has with him, he can't build a house with it. So he makes a comfortable temporary lodging place in the earth, and often becomes so well satisfied with his quaint abode that he never cares for any other house. Earthquakes harm him not, and he is safe from both the blizzard and the cyclone. Dug-outs have been a great help to Texas, as many herds have been kept and many farms cultivated which never would have been till years later had the owner been obliged to wait till he could build him a house of wood or brick.

Occupants of these cozy habitations have real plenty for their wants. The shanties, which are built in the

and through with wind. Horses have to put up with a wind-break, a bank of earth thrown up at some little distance away. It is poor shelter, but the best that their owners can afford. Sometimes a herd of cattle on the stampede, come unpleasantly near these dug-outs. Cattle do not run over such obstacles. They jump over them, or else go around. It is no pleasant sensation to lie in one of these underground houses and hear a herd of 50,000 cattle jumping over your abode. Sometimes the steers fall to jump over, and break through to become the guests of the occupants within. When this happens the men usually get out and give full possession, rent free, to the steer. Then they construct a new "dug-out." Some houses of this class are elegantly furnished. The walls and ceiling are papered, the floor is carpeted, and the windows have real glass panes in them. In these, however, there is scarcely any woodwork.

To a stranger, the sight of a whole hamlet or village of these dug-outs is a novel one. At first he would notice only a number of piles of dirt, each with one solitary joint of stovepipe sticking up out of the ground. As he gets nearer he notices that each pile of dirt has a door opening down into it. Then, perhaps, a child will stick its head out of the door and stand gazing at him like a prairie dog standing at the entrance to its hole. The entire village will remind him very much of a prairie-dog town. It will be hard at first for him to realize that these can be happy, contented and even prosperous homes. Many of them, indeed, are kept more neatly on the inside than far more pretentious houses sometimes are.

CALDWELL'S REPORTE.

How He Exchanged Annual Courtesies with President Newell.

Those who best knew President Newell, of the Lake Shore, will best appreciate a recent exchange of courtesies between him and President Caldwell, of the Nickel Plate, now also general manager of the Lake Shore. President Newell would give a man a \$100 bill and never think twice about it. When it came to giving passes over the Lake Shore he was adamant in his refusal. Those he did give were so limited to special trains that a number of the officials of the company have never yet ridden on the limited or fast mail trains.

It is the custom for all railroad presidents to interchange annual passes, and on a recent New Year's President Newell made up his packet of exchange passes and sent them out. Across the end of the one he sent President Caldwell was printed in red ink the words:

NOT GOOD ON LIMITED OR FAST MAIL TRAINS.

By return mail came President Caldwell's annual pass on the Nickel Plate to President Newell. Across its face in baring red ink and in the bold handwriting of President Caldwell were written the words:

NOT GOOD ON PASSENGER TRAINS.

Freezing Butter. The freezing of butter is now practiced as the reader probably knows. According to a New York trade paper, in a few cases reports were made of lots of butter which were not benefited by freezing, but in every instance it was stated that it was due to the fact that these lots of butter were of a poor quality, having too much salt and water or having too much cheese curd left in the butter. It was found that the butter which kept best in the freezers was that which was of medium fat salting, and was free from cheese curd and water. Special success was found in freezing the finest separator creameries, which came out after six to eight months' storage with the flavor and bouquet of the finest fresh-made stock.

In past years it has been the custom of butter-makers to put an extra amount of salt in butter intended for holding, as the high-salted butter would keep longer, but the extra amount of salt was objectionable to most customers, and it is fortunate to learn that the finest and most delicately salted butter keeps best in the freezers and retains its flavor and aroma for an indefinite time. As noted above, the butter which is full of water or curdy matter is more injured than benefited by freezing, as the foreign substances will in most cases cause a granulation in freezing, injuring the texture and causing the butter to bore ragged on the trier.

The freezing of the butter is a great modern improvement in the storing and preserving, and the cold-storage men are meeting all the requirements of the times. The whole burden of success will hereafter lie upon the creamerymen, and it will be to their interest to make the finest separator butter free from curd and water, mildly and nicely salted with the finest salt, and happy success will crown the efforts of all parties.

No Chance in That Profession. Mr. Shollicks was very angry. Some one had broken his favorite meerschaum, and replaced it in its case. He questioned his wife and the servants about it, but they alike professed to be unaware that it had happened.

Presently his only son came in. "George," said his excited parent, "do you know anything about his broken pipe?"

"Father," sobbed the lad, "I cannot tell a lie. Forgive me, father! I was I who did it. I cannot tell a lie! Forgive me, father! I was I who did it. I cannot tell a lie!"

Mr. Shollicks patted the boy's head, in intimation that the offense was forgiven, and then rushed from the house to melt into an agony of tears.

But it was not the shattering of his meerschaum that distressed him now. He had quite forgotten it. A worse thing had befallen him.

"Heaven help me!" he moaned. "Ever since my son was born he has been my ambition, my dearest wish, to rear him for my own profession; and now—and now—! Oh, it is a cruel blow!"

For M. Shollicks was a lawyer!

So Do Poor Ones Here. In the two meek cones in London and

MOTHER BIRNEY'S FRIENDS.

In Security, Small Animals Forget Not Her Protection in Danger.

There lived, near the east line of Fillmore County, Nebraska, on Walnut Creek, an old lady who was known as Mother Birney. She being one of the early settlers, was known for miles around. Surveyors camped near her place and gave her a bacon rind to erase the griddle before baking pancakes. She would lend that bacon rind to all her neighbors, it being passed from one to the other, each one baking cakes for breakfast. Mother Birney lived on an island in a dog out, or rather what would be known nowadays as a cave. This island being hilly they dug in from the side of the hill and bored through from the top of the stove-pipe. Further back from the main room was a smoke-house. One day a



WATCHING THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

fire started four miles south of Mother Birney's with the wind blowing a gale, and three years' growth of dead grass on the bottom land made a tremendous conflagration.

Mother Birney stood at her door watching the beautiful scene. As the flames drew near the earth was alive with birds, rabbits and squirrels. Mother Birney opened her door, and to her great astonishment, they all commenced going into the house. Chickens, quails, rabbits, squirrels, all crowded through the door. Mother Birney walked in and shut the door, and sat down among a hostful of wild game until the flames passed over. Then she opened the door and let them out, and as long as she lived there she could find the wild fowls at her door.

CUTE LITTLE JAP GIRLS.

Marties to the Art of Personal Adornment.

The Japanese are a cleanly people, and no matter how humble their house, nor how poor its inmates there is never room for dirt in the household. The floors of the house or of the palace are as clean as the tables of the American homes, and one can sit down anywhere without coming



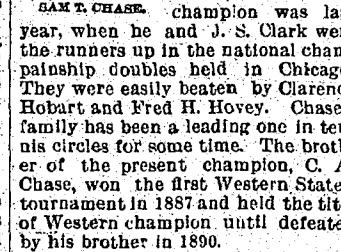
JAPANESE MAID AT HER TOILET.

In contact with a particle of dust. The Japanese girl devotes much time and attention to her hair, which, as a rule, is very luxuriant in growth, black as a raven's wing and shiny beneath its dressing of oil. The picture given above shows a maiden of Japan aided by her servant in making her toilet. Those who have been accustomed to the usual conveniences of the toilet table of the American girl will see how greatly the belles of the flowery kingdom are handicapped in the art of self-adornment.

GREAT ON TENNIS.

Sam T. Chase, of Chicago, Came Near Being a National Champion.

Sam T. Chase, of Chicago, is one of the best known men in the country in tennis circles. Four consecutive times he has earned the title of champion of the Western States, the first time being in 1890. He also won the Western doubles with his brother in 1889 and with J. A. Ryerson in 1891. The nearest Chase ever came to being a national tennis champion was last year, when he and J. S. Clark were the runners up in the national championship doubles held in Chicago. They were easily beaten by Clarence Hobart and Fred H. Hovey. Chase's family has been a leading one in tennis circles for some time. The brother of the present champion, C. A. Chase, won the first Western State's tournament in 1887 and held the title of Western champion until defeated by his brother in 1890.



SAM T. CHASE.

Pure Air, like pure water, is colorless and odorless. Smells are suspicious. Be certain when an odor is detected that there is something in the air which should not be there; if permitted to remain it will cause trouble. Pleasant odors, like the breath of flowers, or the fragrance of balsam, now-mown hay and pines, are fluctuating; nature does not waste her sweetness. Unpleasant odors are pervading and get stronger as a warning of their danger. If the offending cause is not removed instantly health will begin to decline.

Whaling. Apropos of the Canadian complaint that whalers owned in the United States are trespassing in Hudson Bay, two whaling barks from New Bedford were reported last year in Hudson Strait bound for Hudson Bay, and a great many were reported from various parts of the north Atlantic. Many of these latter were in pursuit of sperm whales. The sailing whalers are more and more confined to the Atlantic and its tributary bays, now that steam whalers are so successful in the north Pacific and the Arctic.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.

FRESH-AIR BOY—Mister, do you have to buy chewing-gum for all those cows?—Harlem Life.

PATIENT—Doctor, why does whiskey make my nose red? Doctor—Because you drink it, sir.—Life.

"Does she love music?" "M—yes. But not enough to keep away from the piano."—Washington Star.

The woman of the future does not interest the average girl half as much as the man of the present.—Albany Argus.

A WOMAN looking for a rich husband is wonderfully like a confidence man looking for a farmer.—Afton Globe.

MISS BEACON—Is that Mr. Jowler interesting? Miss Lakeside—No; he sits on the far end of the sofa and talks.—Life.

To get entirely out of the way of a trim girl on a wheel a man must stand off so far that he can't see her.—Galveston News.

"If you don't leave at once I shall call the porter!" Peddler—"Very well! Perhaps he will buy something of me."—Fillegende Blaetter.

Will somebody come around and tell a reason why a woman with a water-proof on always wears her best stockings?—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. A.—"At our hotel there were so many people to talk with." Mrs. B.—"And at ours there were so many people to talk about!"—Boston Transcript.

UNCLE—Tell me frankly, Fred, what is the amount of your debts? Fred—Oh, my dear uncle, just as much as you please.—Fillegende Blaetter.

A COLCHESTER paper avers that a hotel in Colchester has a cook so good-looking that she smashes the potatoes by looking at them.—Hampden Register.

KISHER—"Why don't you put a check to that fellow who is evidently dunning you?" Bitter—"What'd be the use? The bank wouldn't pay it."—Buffalo Courier.

It is said some Chinese and many Africans use the ear as a pocket to carry coins and other small articles. If an attempt were made to rob them they would hear of it.—Plymouth.

WILLIS—Deacon Sniffles says he votes as he prays. Wallace—Very likely; they say he prays three times a day, and I've heard it intimated that he votes fully as often.—Life.

M. MAX LEHAUZY, the French politician, has presented each postman in his district with a bicycle. This will encourage them to wheel into line for him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DOCTOR—How old are you now, Maggie? Maggie—I am 12, Doctor. Doctor—Well, I declare I shouldn't have taken you to be more than 10. Maggie (with an air of modesty)—Oh, you say that to flatter me.—Tid-Bits.

In a railroad carriage: She—"That man sitting opposite to us is a detestable fellow." He—"Why so, my darling?" She—"Because he makes a point of lighting his cigar whenever we reach a tunnel."—Fillegende Blaetter.

"What do you think of my daughter's execution, Professor?" asked the fond mamma, as her fair daughter pounded away at the piano keys. "Think, madam," was the reply. "Why, that I should like to be present at it."—Half Holiday.

FAIR MAIDEN (from town)—"How savagely that cow looks at me!" Farmer Hayseed—"It is your red parol, mum." Fair Maiden—"Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it."—Tid-Bits.

FRIEND—"Ha, ha, Jinks! I understand the manager refused your farce." Young Playwright—"Yes, but it's no laughing matter, I can tell you." Friend—"Oh, I quite believe you. I fancy that was what the manager complained of."—Half Holiday.

"I'm going to have that stock investigated," said the investor. "There's been a good deal of funny business in that corporation." "True," said Barlow; "and I'd advise you to employ a diver to do your investigating; there's so much water in it."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. SUBURB—"Why don't you take little Johnny to the county fair? He's just crazy to see that balloon ascension and parachute jumper." Mr. Suburb—"I can't afford it. 'It won't cost over 25 cents to get him in.' No, but it will cost us about \$10 for new umbrellas."—Good News.

Mr. HICKER (to colored servant)—"You do as I tell you. I'm the master of this house." Mrs. Bicker—"And I'm the mistress of it, so you'll mind me before anyone else." Rastus—"Dat's all very well. I don't care a picayune which is de mas'r or de missus. What I want'r know is, who's de boss?"—Truth.

Here is a story of a schoolmaster who promised a crown to any boy who should propound a riddle that he could not answer. One and another tried and at last a boy named "Why am I like the fish in Wales?" The master puzzled his wits in vain, and finally was compelled to admit that he did not know. "Why," said the boy, "is because I'm waiting for the crown."—Tid-Bits.

Large Collection of Small Books. The largest collection in existence of the smallest books in the world is said to be that owned by M. Georges Salomon, a Parisian amateur, of whose 700 little volumes none is larger than 1 inch wide by 2 high.

Marvelous Industry. South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length, a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required for men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

Missing

Crawford Avalanche

Grayling, Michigan

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